

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 70

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—
JULIUS CÆSAR.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
THE VETERAN.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston sts.—LA BELLE SÉVAGE.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—ITALIAN
OPERA—ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.WOOD'S MUSKUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances
afternoon and evening.—LUNA.ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-
way.—MARRIAGE.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BUFFALO BILL—CATO,
THE WHITE SLAVE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE BALLET FANTOME
OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—WITCHES
OF NEW YORK.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
FERNANDA.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—Dramatic Vocal
ists, NIBLO & CO. NEW YORK HERALD.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-
way.—BROAD ACTS—BURLINQUE, HALL, & CO.TONT PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
NIBLO & CO. BURLINQUE, HALL, & CO.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 233 st. between 63
and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third ave.—
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 385 Broadway.—
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN
THE KING, ACROBATS, & CO.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 74 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, March 10, 1872.

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THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION, which
comes off on Tuesday next, and the general
result of which is doubtful, will be apt to
settle one important question in any event,
and that is whether the democrats shall fly
their party flag or fight under a new flag in
the Presidential contest.

JOHN BRIGHT ALL RIGHT.—John Bright
has written a letter in which he says, "I
think the great revolution of opinion on many
questions which is now being witnessed in this
country (England) is owing mainly to the
freedom of the newspaper press." Mr. Bright
is a man of progress; but this idea, more than
any other of his many sound ideas of popular
rights and public opinion, stamps him as a
man who moves forward with the progressive
spirit of the age.

ANOTHER SNOW STORM ON THE PACIFIC
ROAD is reported from Great Salt Lake,
though not of a character seriously to in-
terrupt the running of the trains. In the
immediate Mississippi Valley and in the
region of the great lake they have had dur-
ing the last two days the heaviest snow fall
of the season, and if we escape a similar North-
easter this time we may yet have it within
the next two weeks, the season of our equi-
noctial storms.

ENGLAND AND THE CHICAGO RELIEF
FUND.—The London committee appointed to
receive subscriptions for the Chicago sufferers
has just given in its report. From the report
it appears that England has subscribed one
hundred and sixty-two thousand pounds
sterling. Eight hundred thousand dollars
given for such a purpose speaks of brotherly
feeling, and ought to convince all doubting
Thomases that Great Britain and America
will not go to war on the Alabama question.

A SPANISH POLITICAL PARTY professes the
utmost zeal in its loyalty for Amadeus, and
proclaims openly that it is all hopeful for the
youthful monarch in Madrid. French reports
from Paris assert that Spain is on the brink of
revolution, and that several of the revolution-
ary ringleaders have been executed quite
late in Madrid. The allegations are ex-
ceedingly conflicting, to say the least, but
with the odds against the men who were
garroted.

FOSTER AGAIN IN COURT.—Application
was made yesterday before Judge Barrett,
of the Supreme Court, for a stay of proceedings
in the case of William Foster, found guilty of
murder in the first degree in inflicting fatal
injuries with a car hook upon Avery D.
Putnam. As is well known, the Supreme
Court General Term a few days since denied
the application for a new trial and re-sen-
tenced him to be hanged on the 22d day of
this month. The object of the present mo-
tion is to allow the case to be carried to the
Court of Appeals for a fresh hearing. The
Judge, after argument for and against, took
the subject under consideration, reserving his
decision.

The War in Mexico—Destiny of That
Country and Duty of the United
States.

Our readers are kept well informed of
the varying fortunes of the war in Mexico
through correspondents of the HERALD who
have been detailed to watch the progress of
events in that country. The full and special
news by telegraph from the two important
points of the city of Mexico and Brownsville,
on the Rio Grande border, which we pub-
lished yesterday, shows the situation of affairs
in the neighboring republic up to last Friday.
According to this latest account the Juarez
government had been successful at several
points, and the insurgents had shown signs
of weakness, division and demoralization.
General Mejia, the Secretary of War, tele-
graphed that the rebels had retired from
San Luis Potosi, were falling back toward
Zacatecas, and that General
Rocho, with thirteen thousand men, was
pursuing them. It is said, also, that
General Sanchez Ochoa had defeated the
revolutionists at Lagos, where several of
the rebel leaders were killed, and that Gen-
eral Gomez Portugal had been compelled to
evacuate Aguas Calientes. Then it was
reported that the rebel chiefs Donato Guerra
and Pedro Martinez were quarrelling with
their colleagues, Generals Treviño, Naranjo
and others, that their commands had sepa-
rated and each leader was acting on his own
responsibility. General Cevallo was proceed-
ing to operate against the rebels along the
Rio Grande. In addition to these apparently
favorable movements for the government
President Juarez has, it is represented, two
millions of dollars in the Treasury with which
to follow up the war, while the revolutionists
are reported to have little or no such
resources. This news, with reports of some
small victories over bands of insurgents,
summed up altogether gives a hopeful aspect
of the situation for the government.

On the other side we are told that General
Diaz, the chief and ablest man of the revolu-
tionists, who was reported to be dead, is alive
and had arrived at the northern frontier to
assume command over all the revolutionary
forces. The real centre of the revolution is
said to be in the North, and that the govern-
ment was pressing forces forward in that di-
rection, but it is evident the disaffection was
more widespread than that, for General Cabo,
with four hundred government cavalry, had
pronounced near Puebla, and a formidable
pronouncement had been made in the State
of Hidalgo. The reports of the success of
General Rocho at San Luis Potosi and his pur-
suit of the revolutionists are contradicted by
some, who say that this General has taken a
position at Aguas Calientes. The fact that the
removal of the seat of government to Vera
Cruz was discussed at the capital shows that
the Juaristas do not feel very secure. The
reason given for such a proposed transfer of
the seat of government appears to be signifi-
cant. It is said the government would be in a
better position at Vera Cruz to ask and receive
aid from the United States in case of necessity.
Whether well founded or not, this report of
one of the parties in the civil war looking to
the United States for support shows that some
of the Mexicans at least see the inevitable
destiny of their country, and that there is no
hope of salvation for it but under the protec-
tion of our strong government.

In connection with these movements in
Mexico and condition of that country there
are other circumstances which show that the
current of events is leading to the extinction
of the Mexican republic and the absorption of
it by the United States. According to one of
the telegraphic despatches we published yes-
terday from Brownsville the Mexicans have
invaded our territory and committed outrages
upon the persons and property of American
citizens. An armed body of men, supposed
to belong to Cortina's command, crossed the
Rio Grande at Santa Maria Rancho and cap-
tured the residents, including two customs
inspectors, who were held prisoners, and then
stole and carried across to the Mexican side
cattle and other things belonging to our citi-
zens in Texas. This is but a repetition of
similar outrages that have been committed
before. In fact, there is no security for the
persons or property of our citizens on
American soil along the Mexican border.
Neither the established government of that
country, which is recognized by the United
States, nor the revolutionists pay any regard to
the duties one nation owes to another. They
are either powerless to prevent invasion and
outrage, or what is more likely, are utterly
indifferent as to their duty to a neighboring
people. Do they despise the authorities of
this republic and think they can invade its
territory and plunder with impunity? Or do
they commit such deeds with a view to pro-
voke hostilities, and thus put an end to their
own internal troubles? There is not, per-
haps, another great civilized Power in the
world that would have submitted so long to such
degradations and injuries. Neither England,
France, Germany nor any other great nation
would have suffered a tenth part of the pro-
vocation our country has endured from these
Mexicans. If there were any hope of an
established government in Mexico that would
grant redress for outrages on our citizens and
invasion of our soil, or could give security in
the future, we might wait patiently for such a
turn in events; but there is none. There can
be no government there capable of maintain-
ing peace and performing the duties one
nation owes to another.

The resolution, therefore, which Mr.
Brooks offered in Congress on Friday with
regard to Mexico is opportune and should be
passed at once. The preamble sets forth that
"Mexico, a neighboring and contiguous ter-
ritory, is and has been in a state of revolution
for half a century; and on our borders there
are constant raids and inroads, more or less
destructive to the lives and property of the
people of these United States, thus demand-
ing from our government protection and inter-
position; and that philanthropy, humanity
and Christianity, thus shocked, revolt from
this continuous shedding of human blood in
endless civil wars, which are depopulating the
country and reducing the people thereof to
barbarism." The resolution that follows pro-
vides:—"That the President of the United
States and the Speaker of the House of Rep-
resentatives appoint a committee, three from
each body of Congress, to devise the wisest
and best means for the pacification of Mexico
and the establishment of law and order on

our own border." It is to be regretted that
any member opposed this moderate and sensi-
ble resolution, yet Mr. Coughlan, of California,
did oppose it, on the ground that it looked
something like the establishment of a pro-
tectorate over Mexico. The resolution does
not necessarily involve the idea of a pro-
tectorate, and really provides only for a com-
mission of inquiry as to the best policy to be
pursued, though in the end absorption of Mexico
must follow, and we think it would be better
to say at once that either a protectorate or
absolute annexation is necessary. We cannot
comprehend why a Californian, whose State
and all the Pacific coast must derive great
advantages from annexation, should oppose
this resolution. We hope Mr. Brooks will
urge it, and that Congress, irrespective of
party considerations, will pass it by an over-
whelming majority.

Mexico has been for some time and is now
a disgrace to the civilized world. The United
States, from high considerations of policy,
cannot permit the interference of any other
Power with that republic. The French and the
exotic empire of Maximilian, which might
have given peace and development to that
country, were not allowed to remain because
we would not tolerate European and mo-
narchical interference with the free territory of
America. And now the world reproaches us
for permitting or being in a measure the cause
of the scandalous state of affairs in Mexico.
We are really held responsible for the fright-
ful and chronic disorders of that country.
Virtually Mexico has been under a pro-
tectorate of the United States, for it would not
have had even the name of a republic to-day
had not our government interfered. After
having saved Mexico from foreign domination
and made ourselves responsible to the world
for the civilization of one of the richest and
most important territories of the globe, shall
we permit it to be ruined and the people to
lapse into barbarism? That is really the ques-
tion. Protection of our own citizens and
interests along a thousand miles and more of
contiguous border demand interposition.
Humanity and civilization call for interference.
The well being of the Mexicans, as well as the
interests of the United States in the develop-
ment of the natural wealth of a neighboring
country, which is the richest on the earth,
make annexation necessary. The acquisition
of Mexico would in ten years nearly double
the value of our products and vastly increase
our shipping and commerce. It would prove
equal to several Californias. It would add
seven millions of working population, a popu-
lation, too, of a higher grade than the negroes,
and docile and easily managed under proper
authority, and when its labor would be
properly rewarded. The mines of Mexico
would give us, probably, from fifty to a hun-
dred millions a year of the precious metals,
and we should have all the tropical produc-
tions we need. In every point of view, then,
the annexation of that country is most desir-
able, and we cannot decline to annex it with-
out being responsible for the disorders that
exist there and the ruin that is threatened.
Mexico is on the verge of destruction, and
cannot be saved in any other way.

Church and State in Germany.
That Prince Bismarck is determined to
liberate the German empire completely from
sectarian ecclesiastical influences, and the
corporate agencies of churchmen of any one
particular form of faith, is made patent by
the contents of a recent telegram from
Berlin. Emperor William's Cabinet has just
discovered that the Pope recently appointed
the Archbishop of Posen Primate of Poland.
This priestly dignity was recognized when
Poland was a kingdom, the hierarchy who was
called to it acting as Regent during the
absence of the Sovereign or in case of his
death. The telegram referred to indi-
cates that the Prussian government will not
permit the restoration of the primacy.
It would be, indeed, unnecessary for
Crown purposes, and might perhaps evolve
a point of conflict of opinion with respect to
citizen allegiance in the territories of Prussian
Poland. Bismarck is watchful, just as the
Vatican is subtle and far-seeing. The upper
branch of the Prussian Diet has passed the
bill providing for a government supervision of
the schools of the nation. Free schools, free-
dom of conscience, a free State and free-but
non-dominant—Church, constitute Bismarck's
essentials for the consolidation and perpetua-
tion of the independence and freedom of Ger-
many. It is a sound platform, and safe.

THE LONDON PARKS—THE GOVERNMENT
AND THE PEOPLE.—Mr. Gladstone's govern-
ment has introduced a bill into the House of
Commons which has for its object the better
regulation of the London Parks. The bill, if
passed into law, will give the "Ranger" the
right to say who shall and who shall not walk
in the Parks. As described by Mr. Vernon
Harcourt, the now well known "Historical" of
the Times, the bill is "a blank check against
the liberties of the people, to be filled up *ad lib-*
itum by a Ranger or Minister of Works." It is
an anti-democratic movement on the part
of the government, but the people fully under-
stand it, and to-day a grand demonstration is
to be made in Hyde Park, which, whatever
other result it may bring about, is likely to
make an end of the bill. The curtailment of
the liberties of the people by a so-called lib-
eral government will not go down. The Parks
Regulation bill is another Gladstone blunder.
The London people call the parks their own.
The political position of the parties, as it was
set forth in the House of Commons, is de-
scribed in the interesting *résumé* which we
append to our news telegram from London.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSIONS IN ROME.—By mail
advices we received from the HERALD's cor-
respondent in Rome a full account of the re-
cent religious discussions in that city between
Protestant preachers and a number of the
Catholic clergy. The subject discussed by
those religious disputants—"Was St. Peter
Ever in Rome?"—was argued in a most com-
mendable spirit of good feeling on both sides.
The evangelicals maintained the negative side
of the question, while the priests took the
ground that the Prince of the Apostles not only
was in Rome, but discharged the duties of his
holy mission there. The well known Father
Gavazzi took part in the debate and sided
with the Protestants in attempting to prove
the correctness of their theory. The proceed-
ings terminated in the most amicable manner
possible, both parties maintaining that their
side had the best of the debate.

Our Religious Press Table.

Our religious contemporaries are all lying
so cozily together upon our religious press
table this week that it seems a hardship to
disturb them. And when we do, and by
unfolding expand their wings, we find
nothing but a little flutter inside and nothing
at all in the way of sensation. At first they
all appear like the white doves of peace, but
upon close examination we find the creaking
raven among some of them.

The Independent gives us a long article
upon what it terms "Incipient Rationalism,"
referring to female pulpits oratory.

"Portentous phrase!" exclaims the Independent.
"At the meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery,
and whether it was inspired by the Holy Spirit
or the recreant Dr. Cuyler. It sent a freezing
tremor, we doubt not, through his bones, and
the very marrow of his marrow congealed with
horror at its icy breath."

Recovering its own breath the Independent
proceeds:—

"Incipient rationalism." These men were guilty
of it. They ventured to doubt whether a command
of Paul had just the sense of its literal words, and
whether it was inspired by the Holy Spirit or the
recreant Dr. Cuyler. They were well on the
road to rationalism. We know of scores of so-called
evangelical clergymen who are inclined to believe
that it is probable that the human race was not
created out of raw dust, but descended or ascended
from a baboon ancestor. That is not "incipient," it
is progressive, rationalism. Spot it!

"Spot it!" What a vulgar phrase for a
leading religious journal to use! "Spot him!"
is a term employed by roughs when they
mean mischief, and it cannot with elegant prop-
riety be used in the columns of a religious
paper.

The Methodist refers to the "religious signs
in Europe," and rejoices that the Döllinger
movement has at last reached Paris. Says the
Methodist:—

With these favorable indications comes an omi-
nous intimation from Austria that Francis Joseph
refuses to recognize the return bishops as a part
of the Catholic Church in his dominions. This is con-
fusing, we say, but ominous chiefly for his own power.
He is surrounded by an ultramontane clique—
chiefly Court ladies—who endeavor to replace the
Catholic Church in his government, but his realm
is the most disorganized State in Europe; it is
made up of incoherent nationalities, and his policy
toward the Church will only lead to embroil
him with them and react against the hierarchy.

The Methodist deprecates what it calls the
"Comet Canard," which, according to a scien-
tific journal in London, has had serious effect
there, "alarms many weak people, and
making many weaker people positively sick."
The Methodist remarks that:—

Such canards do much mischief. Superstitious
minds seize on them with avidity, and suffer from
them greatly. There is apparently no chance
of their being refuted. The comet canard is a
scientific organ on the subject. It is a newspaper
which has been for years a source of amusement
every night to the heavens, and not one among
the many night watchers, in the observatories scattered
thick over the world, has announced the detection
of any such new and monstrous body, though
unimportant comets are of almost continual dis-
covery.

The Examiner and Chronicle—Baptist
organ—refers to the "Next Great Duty," in
connection with the approaching National
Baptist Educational Convention, and utters
words of wisdom when it says:—

We can raise education to the dignity of a great
common work of a great Christian people—a work
given to our hands by virtue of the fact that we
are a Christian people.

The proposed convention is to be held in
Philadelphia in May.

In that city, continues the Examiner and
Chronicle,

was inaugurated our great and beneficent mis-
sionary work, and it will be its crowning honor if
in that city, historically connected with both of our
previous educational epochs, there may be inaugurated
the work of the future, and that work is a new
and more important work, and we should have all
the supplementary power evangelization itself
must be laud and incomplete.

The same journal has an article following
the unique heading, "In the Polliwog State,"
quoting Brother Beecher as the author of the
phrase. "The churches which harbor these
polliwog Christians," remarks the Examiner
and Chronicle, "certainly have a duty to
perform."

Like the stouthead three whom Christian, in
Bryan's dream, saws how they were turned, and
slumber of the warlike, they should be shaken
from their sleep of fancied security by the hand of
Christian truthfulness. Church members who are
in their past experience are, as we have
said, easily known by their spiritual untruthfulness.
They are not found doing hard, earnest work for
the master in any department of Christian activity.

"Polliwog" Christianity is certainly a quaint
idea. It seems to come pretty near what poli-
ticians nowadays call the "passive" policy, or,
in plainer words, playing "possum" with Satan.

The Evangelist announces that Scotch Pres-
byterianism has lately had a "sensation." It
seems that

Dean Stanley came to Edinburgh and gave a
series of lectures on the Church history of Scotland.
He met with a hospitable reception, and was
listened to with deep interest and a degree of satis-
faction. He paid a generous tribute to some of
the names of the past, and his own name was
the heroism even of hair-splitting Presbyterians,
who risked their lives or endured martyrdom for
the cause of their past experience are, as we have
said, easily known by their spiritual untruthfulness.
They are not found doing hard, earnest work for
the master in any department of Christian activity.

The Dean threw down the gauntlet and Pro-
fessor Rainy picked it up. The latter, it
appears, subjected the Dean's review to a
most searching criticism, vindicating genuine
Scotch Presbyterianism from the Broad Church
aspirations of the English historian.

The Evangelist makes the remarkable an-
nouncement that two thousand Presbyterian
churches have failed to send any contribution
to the Board of Home Missions up to the close
of last month. The bare statement of this fact
will doubtless arouse the Presbyterian
brethren from their lethargy.

The Observer has discovered that the
"Japanese are among us," and proceeds to
speak well of the Embassy, as follows:—

Such is the dignity, intelligence and moral worth
of the Embassy now arrived among us that we
hope great and good things to flow from its visit.
It is an event of sublime interest in the progress of
Christian civilization. Since the wise men of the
East came to Bethlehem of Judea in search of the
new-born King, and the Orient has come to the West on a mission
of grander interest than that we do not doubt
that the stars of the East have sent them here. They
saw the star of empire moving westward, and they
followed it till they came to our shores. Let us as
a Christian people pray that they may learn of him
whom the stars and the prophets did write, and go
back to Japan with the faithful report that America
is the most free, prosperous and happy country in
the world, and that here all men are free, pros-
perous and happy in the enjoyment of unrestricted
religious liberty.

The Tablet—Catholic organ—reviews the
proceedings of the Baltimore Temperance
Convention—"the most imposing assem-
blage of temperance workers," it says, "which
this country has yet produced." The organi-
zation is known as the "Catholic Total Ab-
stinence Union of America," and in regard to
it the Tablet says:—

The Union established in Baltimore is now mov-
ing in compact and powerful mass upon the
main body of the Union. It is a grand event,
the demand which causes temperance; in its
hands the temperance which religion alone can give.

Its heart sentiments of true union, true fraternity,
God's blessing be upon it, and the war it is waging.
The next generation, and many generations after
it, will have cause to revert with deepest gratitude
to the Baltimore Convention.

The Freeman's Journal—Catholic organ—
is excessively ecclesiastical this week. It
furnishes the full text of the "Brief of Pope
Pius IX. Declaring St. Joseph Patron of the
Catholic Church" and decreeing new acts of
devotion in his honor.

In the Christian Union Brother Beecher
discusses upon the "Situation at Washington,"
and refers to the opposition to General Grant
in the following homely language:—

The old nurses used to give children saffron tea
for the measles, and rejoice when they saw the
skin red with the effluence. Our Washington
great men have a shocking complexion, but it is be-
cause their temper has come out to the surface. We
hope it may not be allowed to strike in again.

There is a good deal of humor in this sen-
tence, which the intelligent reader cannot fail
to detect and bring out.

The Jewish Times discusses the subject of
electing a President, not a political one, "but
the presidential elections that will soon take
place in the vestry rooms of the various con-
gregations, and upon the result of which will
depend, more or less, the intellectual and reli-
gious progress of the congregations." The
Times hopes that money will not influence the
elections.

The Jewish Messenger speaks out manfully
in "Defence of the Jew," saying:—

The noisy agitator who professes to maintain the
cause of the workingman is anxious to stigmatize
the wealthy as corrupt and useless citizens. His
policy flourishes at the head of the mob which
broke into the Jews' quarters, and appropriated
their property. To be a Jew, to be thrifty, indus-
trious, honest, ingenious and careful, was to
be a Jew. They will not permit the Jew to justify him-
self by his record. Let those who claim to be of
the intelligent class decline to fight over again the
battles of Richard John and Richard Plantagenet.

Our religious contemporaries in the country
do not seem to be affected like some of their
city brethren with the religious "measles,"
nor troubled with what is termed religious
"polliwogism." They pursue the even tenor
of their way, neither crowing nor creaking to
any great extent.

The Re-establishment of Italian Opera
and the Prospects of the Next Season.

The genius of Mile. Nilsson made not only
possible but practicable the success of an
opera season of forty performances at the
Academy of Music and, judging from the
present enthusiasm of the public, as shown
in the large attendance at the three first rep-
resentations of the farewell season of this emi-
nent prima donna, there is every reason to
hope that the re-establishment of Italian
opera in this city will not be of a fleeting
character, but will be the inauguration of a
long and prosperous career. The lyric drama
has had hitherto a checkered and uncertain
existence, partly through the mismanagement
of those to whom its interests were entrusted,
and principally on account of the apathy and
indifference of those gentlemen who controlled
the building devoted to it, and whose wealth
and commanding position in society gave
them full power to foster or destroy
Italian opera. The talents of a young
prima donna have succeeded in awakening
the operatic public to the necessity of
encouraging and practically assisting in the
re-establishment of Italian opera in this city
on a firm basis, and dispelling the delusion
that New York is unable or unwilling to sup-
port this, the highest branch of musical art.
Such a revival as we have witnessed here this
season is a sufficient answer to the charges
which inspired the delusion referred to. Mme.
Parepa-Rosa gave English opera in October
and February with unvarying success, and
Wachtel, even at the least promising theatre
in town, enjoyed such a triumph during his
thirty nights season as was not surpassed in
his palmist days in Europe. His successors
in the same house, the Fabri troupe, met with
a degree of patronage such as in former sea-
sons would have been considered beyond ex-
pectation. Mile. Almée, in her little hand-
box of a theatre, contradicted the assertion
that the days of *opéra bouffe* were gone for-
ever, and drew crowded houses during her
engagement.

But the main feature of the lyric drama,
Italian opera, which alone can draw an
audience of fashion, intelligence and refine-
ment, found such an able interpreter in
Mile. Nilsson that its lost glories were revived,
and we may now hope for its presentation
each season in a style second to none of the
opera houses of Europe. It was a triumph
of the highest kind for an artist
to galvanize into life, and even
endow with freshness and beauty,
such hackneyed and threadbare rôles
as Lucia, Leonora, Violetta, Martha and Mar-
guerite, and this was accomplished by the
Swedish Nightingale. But such a feat cannot
be repeated in New York during the same
season. Novelty and change are inherent
ideas in the mind of the operatic public; even
the venerable "Trovatore" cannot be always
expected to gain a hearing, and "Mignon"
has lost its gloss of freshness and novelty.
With a due knowledge of this fact, and em-
boldened by the generous response she met
with from the New York public, Mile. Nilsson
proposes to give to-morrow night her match-
less impersonation of Alice, in Meyerbeer's
immortal work, "Robert le Diable," and
before the close of the season her grandest
rôle, Ophelia, in "Hamlet." She has made
strenuous exertions to induce the manage-
ment to present these operas, and to her per-
sonally the public of New York will be in-
debted for the presentation of both works.

The Nilsson season will be followed on
Easter Monday by a remarkable combination
of operatic talent. A troupe, comprising such
artists as Madame Parepa-Rosa, Miss Adelaide
Phillips, Wachtel and Santley, will then com-
mence a four weeks' engagement, the *réper-
toire* consisting of such works as "Les Hugue-
nots," "William Tell," "Rigoletto," "Don
Giovanni" and "Il Trovatore." The subscrip-
tion for this season has already reached nearly
twenty-five hundred dollars for each perform-
ance. It will be a brilliant close to a season
of remarkable success.

The engagement of Mile. Pauline Lucca
(Baroness von Raden) and the arrangements
entered into by Mr. Jarrett with the manage-
ment of Her Majesty's Opera, London, for the
next season, give assurance of a brilliant sea-
son at the Academy of Music in the fall. The
stockholders have agreed to extend every en-
couragement to the management of Italian
Opera at the Academy of Music next season,
and there is every reason to expect that the
success of the present season will be entirely
followed by its successor.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES QUESTION.

Instructions Based on the Washington Treaty
to United States Fishermen.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1872.
The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a cir-
cular to Collectors of Customs informing them that
as the season for fishing on the coast of the British
American possessions in our vicinity is approaching
it is considered important that the fishermen of
the United States intending to pursue their busi-
ness in the vicinity mentioned should be thoroughly
acquainted with the laws and regulations
governing the matter, to avoid the loss of
their vessels and the penalties for encroach-
ments by foreigners upon the inshore fisheries
of Canada. The Collectors are therefore directed
to notify such fishermen that the provisions of the
treaty with Great Britain, proclaimed July 4, 1871,
relating to the fisheries will not go into effect until
the laws required to carry them into operation
have been passed by Congress, the Parliaments of
Great Britain and Canada, the Legislature of Prince
Edward Island, and to warn them that their bus